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· 新聞人物 ·

## 雷伯恩和黑尔姆斯

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四月十一日，已退休的海军中  
将威廉·弗朗西斯·雷伯恩(William Francis Raborn Jr.)被任命

为美国中央情报局局长。

去年六月，当时的中央情报局局长麦康黎离职的消息传出后，有关美国这个最大的特务机构头子的人选，华盛顿就議論紛紛，但是，沒有人猜到会是雷伯恩。

雷伯恩的被挑选上，同美国帝国主义最近侵略越南失败有关。约翰逊为了加强在南越的情报活动，要找一个“能干”、熟悉远东情况的人出任此职。雷伯恩素有“行政能耐”見称，是约翰逊的同乡兼老友，又在太平洋地区混过，因而被约翰逊看中了。

雷伯恩一九〇五年生于美国得克萨斯州的迪凯特。一九二八年毕业于美国安纳波利斯海军学院，后来又学习驾驶飞机，担任过海军航空教练。第二次世界大战期间，雷伯恩在太平洋上参加对日作战。一九四四年任汉考克号军舰的执行官。一九四五年这

艘军舰在日本沿海被日本“神风队”炸坏，但是，雷伯恩却由于“抢修及时”而获得“銀星”奖。

第二次大战结束后，雷伯恩担任英国四太平洋航空母舰分队的参谋长，旋又从事海军部军械局的导弹研究与发展工作。一九五〇年任白罗柯号军舰舰长，负责在远东海面进行反潜艇训练。一九五一年雷伯恩被派到海军大学学习，一九五二年离开学校后，到一九五五年历任昆宁顿军舰的指挥官、大西洋舰队司令的总参谋长助理。

一九五五年雷伯恩受海军作战部委任，主持发展包括北极星导弹在内的海军舰队弹道导弹体系计划。这项直接配合美国全球战略的计划，牵涉两万个以上的合同，經費高达三十五亿美元。在此时期，雷伯恩十分卖力，推行一个名为“技术测定计划”的管理制度，以加强劳动强度。目前这个加强对劳动人民剥削的制度，已在美国工业部門推广。

一九六二年三月到一九六三年九月退休前，雷伯恩是负责特别计划和研究事务的海军作战副参谋长。退休后，加利福尼亚通用喷气飞机公司听到他有在“短时期内做好棘手工作的本事”，

邀他担任负责计划管理工作的副总经理，直到这次新任命时为止。

法国一家报纸认为，雷伯恩当上中央情报局局长，是“南越战争以来海军在美国事务中再次担当不可忽視的角色”的一个表现。

日本《东京新聞》认为，雷伯恩所面临的紧急事务有，整顿中央情报局在南越的班子，研究如何使中央情报局提出的紧急情报，能迅速地送到约翰逊及其顾问手中，免陷西贡“大使馆”挨炸时，白宫事前一无所知的窘境。

在约翰逊任命雷伯恩的同时，原来的中央情报局助理局长理查德·麦·黑尔姆斯(Richard M. Helms)被提升为副局长。

黑尔姆斯有所謂“第一流的职业活动家”之称。他是美国宾夕法尼亚州人，五十一岁。曾任合众社驻伦敦和柏林的记者，后在与摩根財团有密切关系的斯科利浦斯-霍华德报系工作。

第二次大战期间，他参加美国战略情报局的特务工作，以海军少校銜被派往欧洲战场。战后，战略情报局改为中央情报局，他以文职人員身分留任。从一九六二年起，他负责該局计划工作，掌管間諜、颠覆和支持傀儡政权等不可告人的活动。他控制着中央情报局一半的大小特务。

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RABORN AND HELMS

Retired Navy Vice Admiral William Francis Raborn, Jr., was appointed Director of the US Central Intelligence Agency on 11 April.

After the news was out in June of 1964 that the then head of the CIA John A. McCone was retiring, Washington abounded with the mention of candidates to head this top US intelligence organ, but no one guessed that it would be Raborn.

The selection of Raborn is linked with the defeat of US imperialism's most recent aggression in South Vietnam. In order to step up intelligence activities in South Vietnam, Johnson wanted a person for this job who was "a doer" and familiar with conditions in the Far East. Known for his "administrative perseverance," Raborn was both a fellow Texan and an old friend of Johnson's and he had also knocked about the Pacific area, so he caught Johnson's eye.

Raborn was born in Decatur, Texas, in 1905. He graduated from the US Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1928. He later learned to fly and was an instructor in naval aviation. During World War II, Raborn served in the Pacific in the war against Japan. In 1944 he became the executive officer of the Hancock. In 1945, the Hancock was hit by "kamikaze planes" off the coast of Japan, but Raborn won a "silver star" for "making prompt emergency repairs."

After World War II, Raborn served as a Chief of Staff, Carrier Division, West Pacific, afterwards he transferred to guided missile research and development work in the Navy Department's Naval Weapons Bureau. In 1950 he became the skipper of the USS Bairoko and was responsible for anti-submarine training in Far Eastern waters. In 1951 he attended the Naval War College. After leaving in 1952, he served until 1955 as commander of the USS Bennington and as Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations of the Staff of the CIC US Atlantic Fleet.

In 1955, he was detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to be in charge of developing plans for the fleet ballistic system which included the Polaris missile. These plans tied in directly with US global strategy and involved more than 20,000 contracts and expenditures of 3.5 billion dollars. During this time, Raborn put into effect a management system known as PERT [Program Evaluation Review Technique] to strengthen the labor system. This system to strengthen the exploitation of workers is now widespread in US industry.

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Prior to his retirement, Raborn served as Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of special plans from March of 1962 to September 1963. After his retirement, the Aerojet-General Corporation in California heard of his "ability to do sticky jobs in a short period of time," and took him on as a deputy chief manager in charge of plan management work, a job which he engaged in until his present appointment.

A French newspaper said that Raborn's job as chief of the CIA was an indication that "since the war in South Vietnam, the Navy was again playing a role which could not be overlooked in US affairs." The Tokyo Shimbun claimed that the pressing task confronting Raborn was to overhaul the CIA unit in South Vietnam and to study how the urgent intelligence provided by the CIA could quickly be sent to Johnson and his advisors and avoid a situation such as the bombing of the Saigon "Embassy" where the White House had no previous warning of what might happen.

Together with the appointment of Raborn, Richard M. Helms, the Deputy Director for Plans, was named as CIA Deputy Director.

Helms has a reputation as a so-called "first-rate worker." He is from Pennsylvania and 51 years old. After having been a United Press International Reporter in London and Berlin, he worked for the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain which is closely tied in with the Morgan Financial Bloc.

During World War II he worked for the OSS and was stationed in the European theater as a Lieutenant Commander. After the war, the OSS became the CIA and he stayed on as a civilian. Beginning in 1962, he was responsible for plans and handled such secret activities as espionage, subversion, and support of puppet regimes. He controls half of the personnel in the CIA.